To

Charles Darwin, Esq. F.R.S.

With the best regards

of the Authors.

p. 13. Remarks that local Botanists are species makers. (Ch. 4)

p. 24 Says generally plants vary more in one climate than another (Ch. 4)
— Cannon. Similar climates in distant areas not inhabited by same or similar plants
p 26 Plants of N. Zealand more variable than those of India
27 Dry hot lowe hills of Central India poor in species
28 Individual variation (Ch. 4)
29. Organs least modified vary most ++

The glacial references are marked at end of Book

30 Cedar of Lebanon & Deodar
30 Division of vars. of more permanent which accompany change of locality ?? (Ch 4)
32. Change of value in timber — Oak worthless at Cape
32 Great change in medicinal properties of Plants in different climates
37 Many extraordinary instances of deficiencies, as no Oaks & Pines — Caution about islands. Wanderers & Walton in Australia
41. India & Java formerly continuous! argues against chance introductions as too harmonious; — ~~the same argument~~ look at dispersal of Boulders. —
41. Good remarks on stripes of Plants
82. Mean temps of Equatorial Zones (?) for glacial — 1° for 300 ft. ∴ 3000 = 10° of Lat. at 30° of Lat. 1 for each degree
87. Lower Himalaya & plants of Ceylon at 5000 ft, often identified. (Glacial)
91 India very general sort of Flora (& very central site C. D)
92 Local numerous aggregations of species & only comment on temperate & subalpine districts
99 4000-6000 ft temperate veg. supersedes Tropical
113 Connection of Africa & India, especially mountain plants p. 129 & p. 152
114 Cases of identical & representative species in remote & restricted areas
— Abnormal very wide rangers but discontinuous ?? p. 165 & (~~opposed~~
237 In Khasia orchids 1/12 of vegetation

p. 2. On Highness & Lowness — Low variable (2)
28 Ranunculus species of widely diffused, Therefore variable (2)
165 The most perfect species in group ought to be used for classification
171 Organs of vegetation, as wood of no value for classification
207 — Orders of limited extent point in many directions, just like Cucurbitaceae of Wight, though he took distinctness as element. —
217 Berberis a plexus of species (Ch. 4)
218 Berberis some species evergreen, some deciduous & some variable — (so in Privet? & Oaks), (2)
219 — Marked vars of Berberis vulgaris (Ch 4)
238 234 On remarkable structural differences in members of same Family p. 234
237 Point of classification
240 All water plants wide rangers & variable

(Fibre Indica)

p 248 "structure of great interest in a Physiological point of view, but of no weight in systematic"

249. Connecting link between two nat. Fam.

259 Corydalis one of few genera with many species in Himalayas, in which
majority are remarkably distinct.–

~~If. any few temperate European plants occur in S. Africa hottest part of Africa hottest part of world. during Glacial period: but Heath so extended over whole —~~

~~The connection of Flora of Old & New World before glacial period, when temperate form inhabited the ~~almost~~ arctic region — probably of Behring St —~~

Hookers remark, somewhere, that flower where organs are only a little metamorphosed from — are most variable in any part of general law, that lowest ~~for~~ organisms most variable. —

Glacial Epoch
p. 87
p. 101
p. 103, 4 Khasia & Java
104
105 Japan & China
108
113
253
128
235

magatts circumfrit
Stanley a Auction

p. 11 ?
p. 13
p. 19 to 43

p. 82
87
91 to
end of Intro

p. 2
p. 22
p. 28 – 56
89
p. 91
165
171, 2
186
207
217, 8
222
226
233, 34.
240
243 to 248 | ask Hooker

~~251~~
258

← glacial –